

# Herald Tribune

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## S. Puts Forth Old Monetary Reform Package

By Hobart Rowen  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (UPI).—The United States seized on the question of monetary reform today, offering a plan that would end the special reserve role of the dollar and establish international rules to force changes in the world economy.

Secretary George P. Shultz presented the plan as a "sweep," rather than a "detailed blueprint." But its reverberations, as well as its detailed nature, was a big surprise for his audience, the delegates to the annual meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

The Shultz proposals go much further, for example, than the eight general principles for reform that have emerged from European Common Market discussions.

The plan, approved by President Nixon, would involve the yielding up of some measure of national sovereignty over exchange rates and reserve holdings to an international body. Officials readily conceded that there would be great resistance to this idea and they expect long and painful negotiations.

What is also in view is a shift in power on international financial affairs to a higher political level. Mr. Shultz said that "we would strengthen the voice of the international community operating through the IMF." The implication was that the IMF itself should be reorganized.

Some mentioned that even the name might be changed.

After a "transitional period" necessary to arrive at "new monetary and trading arrangements," Mr. Shultz said that the United States "would be prepared to undertake an obligation to convert official foreign dollar holdings into other reserve assets as a part of a satisfactory system such as I have suggested."

It is considered likely that some formal world monetary conference would be needed to ratify a new system if it is successfully negotiated. The ramifications are so many that the approval of national legislatures, including the U.S. Congress, would be essential.

No one today was willing to suggest a timetable, but Mr. Shultz urged that an effort be made to produce "the main outlines of a new system" in time for next year's IMF meeting in Nairobi, Kenya.

The average U.S. citizen would not see much of an impact from great changes in the monetary system, but he would stand to benefit from the absence of repeated monetary crises if the reforms worked.

Just how the various measures might affect the cost of travel and the price of imported goods remains to be seen, but it is clearly one of the objects of the whole idea to allow far more flexibility in exchange rates. Changes in currency rates would therefore be more routine and more frequent.

The underlying theme of the American suggestion is this: In contrast to the Bretton Woods monetary system, which allowed changes in exchange rates only when a nation's currency was in "fundamental disequilibrium," the American plan calls for computation to force changes according to predetermined rules, "and under appropriate international surveillance," when things get out of line.

The most important test would be the level of a nation's reserves. If they got to be too low, the administration would be forced to act.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Topic Talks by Chou, Chou

Sept. 26 (UPI).—Premier Chou En-lai and Premier Kakuei Tanaka their summit-level talks on Taiwan.

And Mr. Tanaka met with two hours as aides for foreign ministers on continued separate discussions. A joint declaration to be made at the end of Mr. Tanaka's visit. The declaration was to include an announcement of relations between Japan.

Sources said they Mr. Tanaka had already met with Mr. Chou that diplomatic relations between Japan and China would be fully normalized.

Mr. Chou injected a lyrical note into his visit when he had written a poem to express his sentiments on visiting here as he served as a when Japan occupied

in the old Chinese red by Chairman Mao it roughly translates in

is approaching. Neighbors welcome us with their eyes. King sky is clear and atmosphere of autumn

Reported Seized Sept. 26 (Reuters).—A fishing boat radioed it had been seized by Chinese gunboats in the China Sea, near Hainan where Taiwan has a base. Officials here no immediate reason reported action.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## U.S. Pilots Reach Home on the Way Home

Sept. 26 (AP).—3 Americans released by North Vietnamese. The pilots were Capt. David Hoffman of San Diego; Capt. George Allan Rose of Fayetteville, Ark.; Lt. Donald Karl Logan of Northridge, Calif.; Comdr. Eugene Wilbur of Columbia Crossroads, Pa.; Lt. Richard Fulton of Mesa, Ariz.; Lt. Greg Hanson of Thousand Oaks, Calif.; and Lt. Peter Callahan of Bellmore, N.Y.

"I wish they could do something about this damn war," said Capt. Hoffman.

In Washington, the Pentagon said that it regards the freed prisoners as active-duty military officers responsible for turning themselves over to U.S. authorities at the first opportunity.

"Technically," Pentagon officials said, "the first time they are offered the choice to turn themselves in to U.S. authorities, and they don't do it, they could be considered AWOL."

But, spokesman added, "our main interest is in reuniting them with their families."

Officials say that once the three arrive in New York, U.S. officials are expected to board their plane and advise them of their military responsibilities.



Norwegian Premier Trygve Bratteli learning that voters rejected entry into the EEC.

### Reversal Comes in 45-to-42 Vote

## Senate Drops End-the-War Stand

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (UPI).—The Senate reversed itself today and rejected, by a vote of 45 to 42, an end-the-war amendment that it had adopted two months ago.

The vote marked a collapse of the anti-war movement in the Senate and left the administration firmly in command of the war issue in Congress.

The Senate went on to approve, by a vote of 46 to 41, the foreign aid authorization bill that it killed last July after an end-the-war amendment was attached.

The Brooke amendment repre-

sented the strongest effort advanced by Vietnam war critics in the Senate over the last two years to impose a troop-withdrawal policy upon the President. Through a cut off of funds, the amendment would have required the withdrawal of all forces and the termination of American hostilities in Indochina within four months after its enactment, subject only to the concurrent release of prisoners of war.

At least outwardly, the Brooke amendment, on its third time before the Senate, was defeated by absenteeism among its past supporters, including Democratic Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, the Democratic presidential nominee; Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, William B. Sproul Jr. of Virginia, and Harrison A. Williams Jr. of New Jersey.

**Little Enthusiasm**

Privately, however, Senate dopes acknowledged that they had little enthusiasm for organizing a new battle over the war issue and pushing through the Brooke amendment. One Democratic dove, for example, advised Sen. McGovern that it was more important that he continues his presidential campaign in California than return for the vote.

For its part, the administration, sensing that it finally had the upper hand on the war issue in the Senate, was well organized to defeat the Brooke amendment.

Vice-President Agnew was ordered by President Nixon last night to interrupt his campaigning to return to the Senate, just in case there was a tie vote which the Vice-President could break in favor of the administration.

This series of secret talks began after the resumption in July of the semipublic four-party weekly sessions, which the United States had suspended for 10 weeks.

Following the last secret re-

ceussions Sept. 15, Mr. Thuy said the U.S. and North Vietnamese positions on political and military problems were still "far apart."

No progress toward peace has been made at the regular weekly sessions of the Paris talks, which will have their 16th session Thursday.

**Moscow-Hanoi Talks**

MOSCOW, Sept. 26 (AP).—For the second straight day, North Vietnamese ambassador to Moscow consulted today with top Soviet officials.

That was persistent speculation

BERLIN, Sept. 26 (AP).—East

and West German negotiators

seeking a general treaty of accomodation between the two

states resumed their dialogue in East Berlin today.

**Agnew, McGovern Speeches**

By Two Germans

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**Regret Expressed**

In broader terms, there was

regret here and elsewhere over

the loss of a potential ally at

community bargaining tables.

Britain, for example, looked to

Norway for support in moves to

strengthen community institu-

tions, which is not a favorite topic

of the French.

Through a spokesman, Presi-

dent Georges Pompidou expressed

**Focus on Release of POWs**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP).

Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew and Sen. George McGovern spoke out on the prisoner-of-war issue today as three U.S. airmen headed home from North Vietnam by way of China.

Campaigning in Texas, Mr.

Agnew accused the North Viet-

namese of "using a handful of

POWs to raise the hope of many

American families" and added,

"They are just exploiting these

few people for their own pro-

paganda aims."

He said that if North Vietnam

were really sincere, it would "deal

with the duly elected government

of the United States instead of

with every dissident anti-war

group who is attempting to make

a contact in behalf of mainly

themselves rather than of the

prisoners."

Mr. Agnew said involvement of

anti-war groups and "people who

aren't in possession of the facts

and the ability to negotiate" will

eventually "impair our effort to

get these prisoners released."

Sen. McGovern, the Democratic

presidential nominee, charged in

San Francisco that Nixon ad-

ministration interference had

delayed the departure of the three

former prisoners from Hanoi.

He said the President was

afraid that the men "will tell the

awful truth about the war—that

it is bombing that keeps them

in prison."

It was the third successive day

that Sen. McGovern has criticized

the administration on the prisoner

issue.

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said on Sunday,

when the issue was raised, that

Sen. McGovern was making him

a "spokesman for the enemy."

But Sen. McGovern said today

that in the last four years "the

Nixon administration has done

nothing for the prisoners but add

to their numbers."

He said the U.S. government

cared more about preserving the

South Vietnamese government than about

the release of U.S. prisoners."

Mr. Agnew said involvement of

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and the ability to negotiate" will

eventually "impair our effort to

get these prisoners released."

Sen. McGovern again said that

the one way to assure freedom

for the prisoners was to end the

U.S. involvement in the Vietnam

war.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



U.S. POWs who were released from North Vietnam recently, seen arriving in Peking yesterday. From left to right: Air Force Maj. Edward Elias, Mrs. Norris Charles, Prof. Richard Falk, Navy Lt. Norris Charles and the Rev. William Sloane Coffin.

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## Hero in Freeing of Jailed Countrymen

**Uganda Orders British Consul Out**

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Ugandan government has ordered the British consul in Kampala, George Hawkins, out of the troubled East African country, the Foreign Office said last night.

The move is certain to strain further the relations between Uganda and Britain, already tense following the jailing of Britons during fighting in Uganda last week and because of the pending expulsion of 50,000 Asians with British passports.

A Foreign Office spokesman said President Idi Amin's government had "made it clear it will no longer have any dealings on consular matters" with Mr. Hawkins.

Mr. Hawkins, who has been consul in Kampala for nearly a year, was the hero of last week's ordeal in which scores of Britons



AP  
Omar Arreh, Somali foreign minister, speaking to reporters in Nairobi, yesterday.

## Gromyko, at UN, Calls on U.S. To Pull Troops From Vietnam

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 26 (UPI)—The Soviet Union called on the United States today to "stop the aggressive war in Vietnam, cease the bombing, the mining, the blockade" and pull out all its troops.

Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko told the UN General Assembly that North Vietnam's "staunchness will not be broken."

Mr. Gromyko condemned as criminal the Palestinian terrorists' Munich massacre of Israeli Olympic athletes, but he supported "the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for the restoration of their inalienable rights recognized by the United Nations."

"At the same time, it is cer-

tainly impossible to condone the acts of terrorism committed by certain elements from among the participants in the Palestinian movement which have led, notably, to the recent tragic events in Munich."

"Their criminal actions deal a blow also at the national inter-

ests and aspirations of the Palestinians; these acts are used by the Israeli criminals in order to cover up their bandit-like policy against the Arab peoples."

The Soviet Union, from positions of principle, opposes acts of terrorism which disrupt the diplomatic activity of states and their representatives, the transport ties between them and the normal course of international contacts and meetings. It opposes acts of violence which serve no positive ends and cause loss of human life."

Rogers Proposal

Mr. Gromyko did not mention Secretary of State William P. Rogers' proposal to the assembly for a conference next year to adopt a convention that would bind ratifying governments to prosecute or extradite terrorists.

But he was reported to have commented favorably to Mr. Rogers last night. Mr. Gromyko said the U.S. official had made the proposal in general debate.

They were together almost three hours. Mr. Rogers told reporters afterward that they discussed his remarks on terrorism and, when it came to Mr. Gromyko's reaction, "It wasn't an unfriendly comment."

## Ulster Politicians Disagree On Plans for New Parliament

By Bernard Weinraub

DARLINGTON, England, Sept. 26 (NYT)—Northern Ireland politicians sharply disagreed today on proposals for a new Parliament to govern the stricken province.

At the second day of the heavily-guarded conference on the political future of Ulster, William Whitelaw, the British administrator, heard diverse demands on the shape of the new assembly—a fundamental source of dispute among Ulster Protestants and Catholics, moderates and hardliners.

Protestant Unionists, who dominated Northern Ireland for 51 years, favor a 100-man Parliament, with an elected prime minister, on the lines of the old Protestant-controlled 52-seat assembly at Stormont Castle. Al-

though the Protestants allot some power to the minority in the form of committee chairmanships, Catholics and moderates point out that the Unionist proposal would largely leave the power in the grip of Ulster's Protestants.

The two moderate groups attending the conference, the Alliance and Northern Ireland Labor parties, favor a regional assembly, with powers to the Catholic minority. Its committee chairmen would replace the prime minister, with the province in the executive control of a committee of Catholics and Protestants. There would be no prime minister.

"There was disagreement on how the executive would be formed in the new assembly," Mr. Whitelaw said. "The Unionists proposed a prime minister and cabinet, with the choice of committee thereafter. The other parties wanted the committee chairman to form the executive. There was a disagreement."

Mr. Whitelaw added: "The value of a conference is a dialogue, and there certainly was a dialogue here."

Asked about recent polls showing that a majority of British citizens wanted to withdraw soldiers from Northern Ireland, Mr. Whitelaw said emphatically: "The other political determination of Her Majesty's Government is absolute and great. We believe it is worth it. We are determined to fulfill it."

The significance of the tightly-guarded secret discussions in Darlington is that Mr. Whitelaw and the British government must work out the details for the future government of Northern Ireland—and the current discussions may form a basis for many of the new proposals.

Mr. Whitelaw was named administrator of Northern Ireland on March 24, when Britain took over direct rule of the province in an effort to end the surge of bombings and terror. With direct rule, the Stormont Parliament and provincial government were suspended for a year. Following the three-day conference, and within the next two months, Britain will make known the political plans for Northern Ire-

Cousins in NATO Post

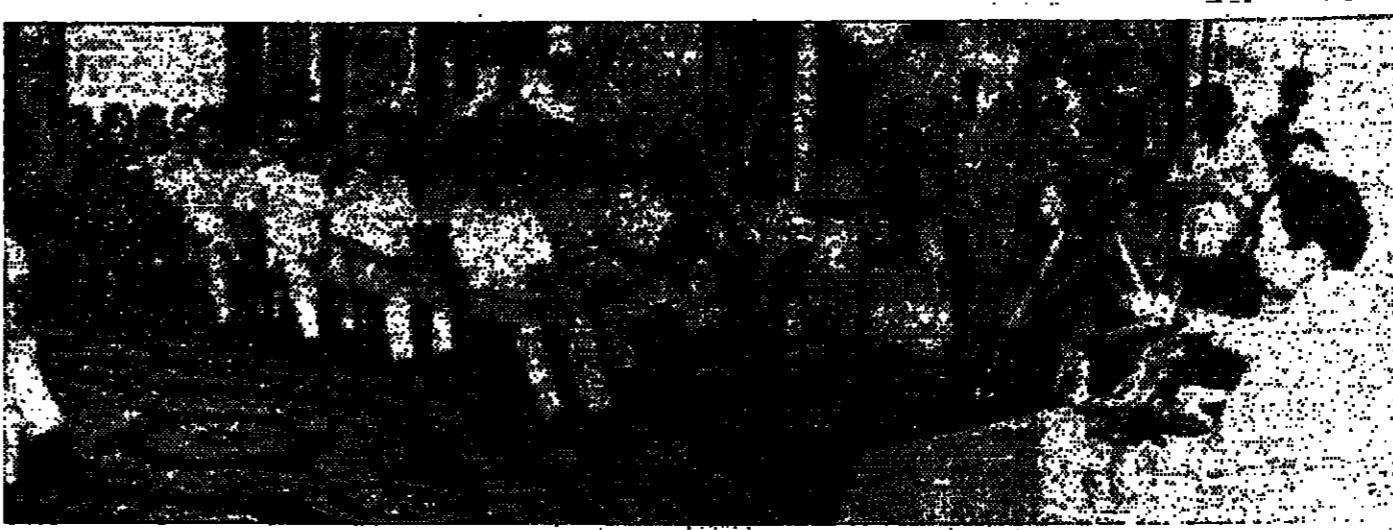
BRUSSELS, Sept. 26 (UPI)—Adm. Ralph W. Cousins, of the U.S. Navy, has been named Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic (SACLANT), the Defense Planning Committee of the North Atlantic Council said today.

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Associated Press  
Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos (right) meeting with his high-ranking military officers yesterday.

## EEC Regrets Norway Vote

(Continued from Page 1)  
would generally have supported the British view in the developing Europe.

There was even some anger among some officials in Brussels over what they saw as Mr. Pompidou's contribution to the market's defeat in Norway. They cited Mr. Pompidou's statement last week favoring the eventual entry of Spain into the market, a move that would be bitterly opposed by Norway.

Officials of some of the smaller market members, worried about a balance with the community's bigger powers, expressed anxiety over the loss of another "small" member. This view was reflected in comments by Norbert Schmelzer, the Dutch foreign minister and president of the market's Council of Ministers, who said he would have welcomed Norway's membership because that country has about the same international stature and same democratic institutions as the Netherlands.

**Tanzania Pledges Backing**

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Sept. 26 (Reuters)—Tanzania today pledged its full backing to Somalia's peace initiative to end all but name in Uganda's southwest.

Somali Foreign Minister Omar Arreh, winding up a peacemaking mission to Uganda and Tanzania which he said was successful, said there was already a ceasefire "although it has not been said."

He said both Tanzania and Uganda had accepted his five-point peace plan, though "some points" still had to be clarified.

**Soviet Approval**

There was even talk of a slightly tarnished image for Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany, who recently flew to Oslo to lend his prestige to an embattled government there and to a government that "lost" China in 1949 and is now undertaking a self-liberalization that in parallel circumstances would not distress the most reactionary Westerners.

**Dependent on Aid**

The Soviet Union, long an opponent of the Common Market, welcomed, through Tass, the Soviet press agency, the decision of the Norwegian people. Their vote, it declared, helped "the movement against splitting up into blocs."

At the Common Market headquarters in Brussels, officials said Norway's decision was not expected to have any major economic or technical impact on the enlarged community. While there was the concern over a loss of momentum, officials said the rejection alone should have little effect on the strength and potential of a community of 250 million people.

One relatively minor technical problem will be to revise the accession treaty. But this can be done simply at a meeting of the Council of Ministers after Jan. 1.

Officials said the most difficult task appeared to be a revision of the weighted voting system in the council, where a delicate balance of the membership had been devised.

## Man Found Dead, Gas Station, Club Bombed in Ulster

BELFAST, Sept. 26 (UPI)—A man was shot dead in Belfast today about the same time that firemen battled to save a bomb-blasted Roman Catholic church.

The victim—the 57th fatality in three years of Northern Ireland violence—was found on Park Avenue, a street in East Belfast, by police checking reports that shots had been heard about 2 a.m.

The killing bore the signs of a deliberate execution. The man, still unidentified, was dead of wounds in the head. A hood covered his head.

Priests said most of St. Bernadette's Catholic church in southeast Belfast, in a predominantly Protestant neighborhood, by battling bomb-caused flames into the early hours.

A bomb-laden car blew up at the church's front door late last night. There were no injuries.

Later today, a bomb destroyed a gas station at Aghalee, in County Fermanagh, near the border with the Irish Republic.

The station belonged to Steven Bullock, brother of the Ulster Defense Regiment soldier who was shot dead with his wife by gunmen last week. The bomb caused no casualties, a spokesman said.

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## News Analysis

### Philippines' Martial Law a Blow to U.S.

By Lee Lescaze

HONG KONG, Sept. 26 (WP)—

The Philippines was the last close American ally in Asia which Washington could point to as an independent democratic nation.

Now democracy has died there, at least temporarily, and the United States is once again left to be surprised, or to say "no comment" or "out-out." It is once again an outsider whose entry into Spain into the market, a move that would be bitterly opposed by Norway.

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## iAsks U.S. Plan Insuring Side Dominates' Saigon

By Murray Marder

PARIS, Sept. 26 (UPI).—The United States "dared" the other side to put in guarantees to insure that neither side dominates political life in South Vietnam, a peace settlement.

The clearest public statement to what may be a key secret negotiations to war in Vietnam, came from Hanoi that North Vietnamese Com. may be ready or less than a majority control in a new government in what is what Hanoi and is claimed on Sept. 1 stated they would neither a Communist a U.S.-style regime posed on South Viet-



Associated Press

RARE APPEARANCE—Nguyen Cao Ky, former vice-president and premier of South Vietnam, right, looking over captured material during tour of the Hué area on Monday.

## Pound varies Cambodia

Sept. 26 (UPI).—The diverted more than the B-52 bomber took from targets in Vietnam and sent over southeastern military sources said

the strike force today it dumped more than pounds of bombs on camps just across from South Vietnam, aid.

s said the raids were prevent a possible sed Communist offensive prior to the presidential elections, spokesman said the camps in Kampong Yeng and Srey Rieng camp-off points for Saigon and Tay Ninh before the joint Cambodian strike into 1970. That two-day cleared the sanctuaries provinces, but they them this fall, militiamen said.

Vietnam, government through a Com to reach a besieged dated for nine days il coast district town military sources said.

ts on Outposts

ies east of the town, ame troops attack-

posts today at Due

20 Communists were

nting near Due Pho

spokesmen said 95

Vietnamese were

impassing north and

Pho.

lighter-bombers struck

petroleum storage

les north of Hanoi,

the first time since

ixon's April 6 order

ding over the North,

aid.

men also said two

ends of South Viet-

the pilots was

l and the other of-

as missing in action.

What the United States is demanding, said the Nhan Dan commentator, is "the elimination of its opponent" and the maintenance of "the Saigon puppet administration" instead of the "three-segment government" which was proposed by the Viet Cong in its most recent formulation on Sept. 11. The three segments would be the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam (Viet Cong); "people from the Saigon administration... without [President] Nguyen Van Thieu" and "representatives of other patriotic forces in South Vietnam, including those who, for political reasons, have to live abroad."

## i Charges U.S. Sends Kits in POW Packages

Sept. 26 (UPI).—The ame have accused

States of sending

upment in packages

prisoners of war.

nt-war activists re-

today.

as were publicized by

ca's accompanying

pilots on their way

being released in

ngton, the Depart-

ent issued a denial

ations.

Daniel James, a

kesman, said:

re are too ridiculous,

y trying to address

il. I know of no in-

actions taking

think it is just an-

propaganda webs

is spinning to obscure

ts concerning its in-

tearfully for all

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## General Says Laird Barred Disclosure of Lavelle Raids

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (UPI).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird kept the Air Force from telling Congress about Lt. Gen. John D. Lavelle's unauthorized bombing of North Vietnam just after the violations were discovered, according to congressional testimony-made-public yesterday.

Gen. John D. Ryan, Air Force chief of staff, also told the Senate Armed Services Committee in private hearings on Sept. 18 that both Mr. Laird and the secretary of the Air Force, Robert C. Seamans Jr., had agreed that Gen. Lavelle should not be court-martialed for breaking the rules on 28 bombing missions last fall and winter.

Mr. Laird's role was disclosed in an exchange between Sen. Harold Hughes, D., Iowa, and Gen. Ryan after Sen. Hughes complained that "from the beginning" there had been an effort to conceal the facts from the general public about Gen. Lavelle's relief of command, his retirement and the whole works."

Gen. Ryan said he had discussed his recommendation against a court-martial with Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Secretary Seaman and Secretary Laird. They concurred, Gen. Ryan said.

On Sunday, however, Mr. Laird publicly mentioned the possibility of a court-martial, even though high defense officials have indicated that the case is over as far as Pentagon legal action is concerned.

The USAREUR spokesman said the command was working to solve race conflicts by assigning blacks to command positions, establishing equal-opportunity programs in every unit, and countering off-post discrimination against blacks by German landlords and innkeepers.

"While there is still some racial tension and friction, there is undoubtedly more camaraderie between the races than a year ago," the spokesman said.

Sen. Hughes—"By whom?"

Gen. Ryan—"By the secretary of defense."

Sen. Hughes—"... You did not pursue it further, naturally."

Gen. Ryan—"I am in the military, senator. When a decision is made, I abide by it."

The Associated Press quoted a Pentagon spokesman, Jerry W. Friedheim, as saying that members of Congress were kept fully informed. Mr. Friedheim said that Mr. Laird personally briefed concerned members of Congress on April 6 and April 7, and Gen. Ryan then briefed the chairman of the House and Senate Armed Services Committees about the Lavelle affair. The general was relieved of command in March.

Gen. Ryan conceded that the original Air Force public announcement that said Gen. Lavelle was retiring for health reasons "probably could have been handled better. For that I take the responsibility."

He added: "Perhaps I exercised bad judgment."

The court-martial question came up when Sen. Margaret Chase Smith, R., Maine, asked Gen. Ryan whether the seriousness of Gen. Lavelle's action warranted such a proceeding.

Gen. Ryan said: "I considered that among them were:

• An extra-large tube of Colgate toothpaste, which when opened revealed what Hanoi said was a receiving apparatus with a battery compartment and an earpiece.

Secret Messages

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (UPI).—Inside a candy bar were two pieces of cellulose paper, 2 by 3 inches, with instructions for writing messages that would not be detectable. The special paper was to be folded so that it made a sharp edge and the secret message was to be written with this edge, the North Vietnamese said.

They claimed that materials for receiving messages were sent in hollowed-out peanuts, bars of toilet soap, toothpaste tubes, pieces of candy, packages of chewing gum and instant coffee. They also said special paper for sending undetectable messages in letters to families was included.

The Americans said that items the North Vietnamese alleged were in the packages were displayed for them on a table at the Ho Chi Minh Hotel yesterday afternoon.

The pacifist group said that among them were:

• An extra-large tube of Colgate toothpaste, which when opened revealed what Hanoi said was a receiving apparatus with a battery compartment and an earpiece.

House Unit Backs Bill to Pay Compensation on Wheat Price

By Nick Kotz

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (UPI).—The House Agriculture Committee today approved a bill to compensate farmers who sold their wheat before news of the huge Soviet sale pushed up the price. The vote was 23-10 with three Republicans from wheat-growing states joining Democratic supporters.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Graham Purcell, D., Texas, faces an uncertain future, since a similar bill was defeated last week by the Senate Agriculture Committee.

As the House committee was approving the bill, the Agriculture Department revised its estimates of 1972 farm income, predicting a record \$16.6 billion in net income, \$500 million higher than earlier estimates.

The department, in a special release made a week in advance of its monthly income report, said a sharp increase in exports of wheat, soybeans, and feed grains, primarily from the Soviet Union, have boosted prices.

The department has contended that all farmers will be helped by the Soviet sales even though

the realties of the situation in

the wheat market are not clear.

Mr. Purcell's bill would pay

farmers the difference between

the high average July-November

price and the lower price they

received. Its cost was estimated

at about \$6 million.

Democratic criticism that grain

exporters had profited in the

Soviet wheat deal at the expense

of farmers may be having some

political effect in wheat states.

Three senators, Henry Bellmon,

R., Okla., John Tower, R., Texas,

and Carl Curtis, R., Neb., reportedly plan to introduce similar legislation to help farmers. Their bill would give the agriculture

secretary optional authority to

provide a special subsidy "ap-

propriate to correct inequities."

## Army Denies Race Conflict Curbs Failed

USAREUR Replies To Wis. Congressman

HEIDELBERG, West Germany, Sept. 26 (AP).—The Army Europe (USAREUR) yesterday denied a congressman's charge that the command had failed to curb racial conflict in the ranks.

"USAREUR believes that progress has been made and is continuing to be made in improving race relations and reducing racial conflict," a spokesman said.

"Nevertheless, USAREUR is on record as stating the command still has a long way to go in its efforts to achieve racial harmony," he added.

He was answering a charge yesterday by Rep. Lee Aspin, D., Wis., that "it is painfully obvious the Army's program to curb racial conflict is not working."

Rep. Aspin buttressed his charge with official Army figures listing five major racial incidents involving U.S. servicemen in West Germany in July and August, compared with 10 for all of 1971.

The incidents include three separate mob fights between black and white GIs on Army posts, a brawl involving black soldiers and German policemen and an alleged gang rape of two West German girls by 9 or 10 black GIs.

One GI Factor

The USAREUR spokesman asserted that racial incidents were "only one factor of the overall posture."

"The number of racial incidents as a whole and the number of black-on-white assaults have decreased since the summer of 1971," the spokesman maintained.

He said that the five incidents mentioned in the Army summary "do not reflect a trend. They were not connected and each varied from the other.... No steps command-wide have been introduced specifically because of the cited incidents, though local measures were taken."

Rep. Aspin said in his statement that "unless racial harmony replaces the current brawling, stabbing and disorders, the effectiveness of the Army will be impaired."

The congressman noted that racial incidents are not confined to the 185,000 Army troops in West Germany, but also involve GIs in Korea, Hawaii, Okinawa and the United States.

The USAREUR spokesman said the command was working to solve race conflicts by assigning blacks to command positions, establishing equal-opportunity programs in every unit, and countering off-post discrimination against blacks by German landlords and innkeepers.

Court-martial charges against Gen. Lavelle are "pending" and undergoing a "current review," Mr. Laird said on a television interview.

As matters stand now, Gen. Lavelle will get four-star retirement pay and compensation for a 70 percent physical disability.

Mr. Shriver commented: "And you know it, you've had it a lot better than you've had it under Nixon the last three years."

Humphrey Active

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., campaigned with Sen. McGovern in California, where they

Page 4—Wednesday, September 27, 1972

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## Norway Takes Time Out

The refusal of the Norwegian voters to enter the Common Market (and the promised resignation of the pro-market government) will not greatly affect the ability of Western Europe to enhance its economic unity. Even though there may be some domino effect upon neighboring Denmark, neither of the two Scandinavian countries are essential to the predominantly industrialized grouping formed under the Treaty of Rome. Nevertheless, the absence of nations with the advanced democracy and strong social order so characteristic of Scandinavia will be felt in Common Market councils, and the European idea the market embodies has suffered a blow.

As interesting as the results of the Norwegian plebiscite on the market, is the union of contrasts that achieved them. Leftists who regard the Common Market as an expression of the capitalist West joined with nationalists of the right, and purely parochial fishermen and farmers with idealistic environmentalists—an expression of precisely the kind of varied discontent that is so common in so many mixed Western economies today, including the United States.

There are special Norwegian reasons for the reaction to the Common Market, however. Many of the people of that country, without necessarily casting back to the great

days of Magnus the Good, are aware of the difficulties they suffered for centuries under the rule of the Danes and then from 1814 to 1905, in personal union with Sweden under the Swedish kings. The latter experience, in which Norway had a large degree of autonomy, but one which varied with circumstances and caused continual friction, probably has had considerable impact on recent generations. It is one, moreover, that bears a particular resemblance to the kind of grant of sovereignty demanded by the Common Market now—and what may be expected for the future, if the European idea takes political shape.

It need not be assumed that this Norwegian decision will necessarily hold true for all time. If the Community works, if membership becomes more attractive, if the end of the Outer Seven economic bloc brings difficulties that cannot be made good by closer Scandinavian economic association, Norway may become willing to accede. That country, after all, suffered acutely by its isolation when Germany struck in 1940; it is not dominated by the same kind of self-righteous nationalism that afflicts Sweden, and it is by that much more amenable to the logic of facts. Norway has not seceded from Europe. It has simply taken time out to consider what Europe really means.

## Martial Law in the Philippines

In the Philippines, President Marcos has proclaimed martial law, justifying his act—unprecedented in Manila's 26 years of independence—by citing a Communist rebellion “enjoying the active and material support of a foreign power.” The move is not entirely a surprise. Just two months ago the country's defense minister, complaining that the United States was supplying insufficient military aid, declared that the scale of Communist guerrilla activity would soon force Washington to take more notice. Mr. Marcos's first step as military dictator was to arrest his legal political opposition. His critics at home wonder if he is trying to conjure up enough of a sense of crisis to justify continued personal rule when his second term ends next year.

Mr. Marcos has also promised to institute sweeping social reforms. The need for them is undisputed. The Philippines is the classic “soft state.” Successive periods of Spanish and American colonial rule helped establish a ruling class which has been unforgivably indifferent to the claims of common people. Popular struggles against the authorities have bubbled for decades. The most prom-

inent was first organized by the “Huks,” a peasant organization created in 1942 to fight the Japanese and their Filipino collaborators. The Huks' Communist component ensured that Manila would receive considerable American assistance in the struggle against them after World War II. On the same basis, the United States has maintained major military bases, Clark Field for the Air Force, Subic Bay for the Navy.

In every quadrennial Filipino election the people have been promised reform. They have never gotten it on any even partially adequate scale. Reorganized as the “People's Liberation Army” and dubbed by their enemies as “Maoist,” the Huks are now blamed by President Marcos for his country's latest travails. For him to try to pre-empt the peasant guerrilla groups with effective reforms, rather than to concentrate on military suppression of them, would be a new departure. Whether Mr. Marcos has the will and power and time to make such an effort will be crucial for the Philippines, and for the American position there as well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Cooperative Competition

President Nixon's address to the International Monetary Fund was most welcome, as it clarified what U.S. representatives should have made clear long ago: That the United States will work for a major reform of the world monetary system; that it wants that system to be both equitable and open; and that it seeks, and will itself live by, a “realistic code of conduct for nations” not only in the monetary area but also in foreign trade and investment.

The dangerous implication of the President's earlier formulation of U.S. policy, emphasizing the pursuit of the national interest in a world dominated by five great powers—the United States, Western Europe, Japan, China, and the Soviet Union—was that this country was committed to a highly aggressive strategy that would enable it to triumph over its rivals. This doctrine found an ardent champion in former Secretary of the Treasury Connally.

The President's statement represented a significant modification of that line—a recognition that it makes no sense for

friendly nations to conduct economic policy as though it were an extension of war by other means, but rather that each nation has a basic and long-term interest in the prosperity of others as well as itself.

What the nations of the world need to create is a cooperative environment in which their individual businesses and industries can trade and compete. And what this means is intergovernmental cooperation setting rules of fair play, distinct from intergovernmental rivalry setting the stage for economic warfare.

Economics itself, said Mr. Nixon, means “the laws of the house.” And he added, “This house we live in—this community of nations—needs far better laws to guide our future economic conduct.” It is now up to Secretary of the Treasury Shultz to indicate more specifically what the United States believes those international economic laws should be. By his broad statement of purpose, Mr. Nixon lent urgency and weight to the statement that Mr. Shultz makes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Brandt's Failure

West German Chancellor Willy Brandt asked for a vote of confidence and received a negative response. The “defeat” was sought, and was sealed by the deliberate abstention from voting of Brandt and his cabinet members. This intentional self-defeat of the Bonn coalition is now being presented as virtually an act of altruism designed to give the West German voters a chance to set matters straight.

This is one of those distorting half-truths. The synthetic act did indeed aim at clearing the path for early new elections, but it was staged under compulsion rather than done voluntarily. The compulsion resides in the

fact that, for months now, the present government has lacked a secure basis for continuing to govern. As a government it has failed—there is no other word for it, and no party terminology can transform the fact into something pleasanter.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

### Trouble in the Philippines

The troubles which are besetting the Philippines continuously as reflected at every election year (about 200 persons were killed last November) originated from the instability in the social and political situation in the country. In order to realize (stability) a leader in the caliber of Magsaysay is needed.

—From the *Kompas* (Jakarta).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 27, 1897

LONDON—The way women are crowding the sterner sex out of billets in commercial pursuits in London is continually becoming more apparent. Competition between men and women has been very keen and the demand for girls as shorthand writers and typists is growing. There was once a great deal of conservatism in regard to the employment of women in London, but all that has been got rid of now.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 27, 1922

NEW YORK—In the 16th inning of the game with the St. Louis Cardinals yesterday, Frankie Frisch clattered across the plate with the run that made himself and the other N.Y. Giants champions of the National League for the second consecutive year. It was a happy year for John McGraw, marking as it did the eighth year that one of his teams has clinched the flag. The Little Napoleon's record is one that no other manager can equal.



## U.S. Bombing in N. Vietnam

### Visit to a Ruined City

This is the last of a series of articles by the chief Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, who just returned from two weeks—Sept. 1 to 16—in North Viet-

nam.

By Richard Dudman

c. 1972, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

WASHINGTON—The ruined city of Nam Dinh is an object lesson in how not to destroy an enemy industrial center.

American bombs have wrecked most of the city, once the third largest in North Vietnam, got only the big textile mill that supposedly was the principal target but also commercial shops, schools, houses, apartment buildings, most of the civic center and parts of a 300-bed hospital.

The attacks against the fact

He said that the city was 90 percent destroyed by the Johnson bombing, partly rebuilt, then 70 percent destroyed by Nixon's bombing campaign.

“Nixon is cruel,” Hung

“In only four months he

caused more destruction and

ferocity than Johnson did in years.”

A drive through the bat-

city showed the 70 percent fit

for destruction to be a reasonable estimate.

Although total c

onstruction appeared to have

been relatively light. Whole

houses were leveled, and many build-

ings still standing had cracked

and boarded-up broken wind-

Many of the wrecked build-

ings were stripped of rubble. Sal-

ed bricks were stacked along

the street ready for rebuilding.

Large iron pipe was laid out in

several streets—ready for instal-

lation whenever the bomb-

halted, an official said.

Later, he conducted a tour

of the paddy land where near

10 percent of the province's 1.75

population lived even in no-

man's land.

Signs on the mud and

huts identified many bicycle

garages, many tailor sh-

ops, barbers, opticians, a

dentist, a dog meat market a

logically enough, a sign shop.

Crowds of people in and around

the shop seemed confident t

the strung-out community was

longer much of a bomb targ

The roadside one-man hon

shelters appeared unused, a

many had been washed half

of mud.

The tour included a visit

to the village of Truc Chinh, 10

miles southeast of Nam Dinh.

The chairman of the village e

ministerial committee, Tran N

Chinh, showed where he said

the dike had been breached on Jul

and repaired by hand by 2

villagers working for two days.

He disputed President Nix

boast that he could destroy No

City's dike system in a w

hile he wanted to. He conten

that the earthworks could

be repaired as fast as they were

if the rivers were not too hi

Flood stage this year was s

to be the lowest in six years.

### School Wrecked

Shattered textile machinery could be seen in the wreckage of what officials said had been a vocational school for training textile workers.

Within a block or two of the factory, officials pointed out the wreckage of what they said had been a municipal cultural center, a workers' club, an open-air

theater, and a library. They said those buildings were destroyed by bombing attacks on May 13, June 11 and June 20 of this year.

A three-story building several blocks away, described as part of a workers' housing project, was wrecked by a bomb that they said hit it July 22 of this year.

Farther from the factory, at a distance of perhaps a half mile, stood the remains of the hospital. Two buildings described as the pediatrics department were wrecked, one of them apparently by a direct hit. Officials said it was struck by one of 10 bombs dropped on the area on June 20.

The staff and the patients had already been evacuated two days before the bomb hit, a member of a 20-man hospital militia unit said. The group, armed with rifles, was all that had remained behind.

“We went into the shelter when we heard the planes. No one was injured,” he said.

The nearest anti-aircraft artillery had been outside the hospital grounds, he said. None could be seen inside the compound.

The chief of the foreign affairs bureau of the provincial administration committee, Tran Hung, said that the factory and the city had been bombed 40 times in the Johnson administration, starting June 8, 1966.

### Rebuilding Started

“After Johnson stopped, we began to rebuild,” he said. “But we were always on guard and did not concentrate all the machinery back in the factory.”

“On May 6, 1972, Nixon sent his planes to attack the city of Nam Dinh as well as the factory. Since then they have attacked the city on 20 different days. On only three of those days were

the dispersed mill were made more essential fabrics.

“Our staff of eight doctors

three assistant doctors and 1

nurses can look after 60 bomb

victims at one time,” said Di

Nguyen Tichy, the medical di

rector. “We rely on the peasant

to carry the wounded on stretch

ers and do the cooking and wash

the hospital workers to wash th

“Medical linen.”

Dr. Tichy said that the sta

and patients had been eva

cuated from Nam Dinh on two hours

notice two days before the hos

ital was bombed. In the short

time, they removed all the pa

patients, much equipment, an

even French doors and flagstone

</div



**EW PERSPECTIVES**—French Culture Ministry artists have superimposed new buildings to La Défense over the existing view up the Champs Elysées, with one building shell ready in place. The Ministry, which vigorously opposes the project, contends it will destroy what is regarded as Paris's longest, grandest and most famous vista.

#### In Complex Just West of Paris

### French Due to Approve Hated Skyscrapers

By James Goldsborough  
PARIS, Sept. 26 (UPI).—The government is expected this week to give final approval to a project that nobody in the government likes: the skyscraper complex just west of Paris known as La Défense.

Until several weeks ago there was a good chance that the multibillion-franc complex would be stopped by outraged Parisians—some of them officials—who believed that the builders had gone too far. There was even a strong chance that the one existing tower, which already has reached 214 meters, would be decapitated, cut down to 142 meters.

That operation alone would have cost at least 100 billion francs, but it seemed that the Finance Ministry was ready to say, "A monumental error," said Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of the project when he saw the tower. Jacques Duhamel, the culture minister, was even more explicit: "A horror." Mr. Duhamel's ministry began an active campaign to convince his government that the Paris skyline must be saved no matter what.

**One More Scandal**  
"Finally," said someone close to Mr. Duhamel, "it was the Aranda scandal affair that beat us. The government simply doesn't have the courage to stop the project now. It would be one more scandal just as the election campaign approaches."

Mr. Aranda, a former public works official, has been giving newspapers documents that he says implicate 43 public persons in various scandals.

For the Culture Ministry, La Défense is the supreme architectural insult to Paris—worse even than the Maine-Montparnasse tower. The ministry says La Défense destroys what has been the city's most magnificent perspective, from the Louvre up the Champs-Elysées, through the Arc de Triomphe and to, in the culture ministry's words, "the heavens beyond."

When La Défense is finished, instead of the heavens, the viewer from Place de la Concorde will be able to see from various angles at least six skyscrapers towering over the Arc. And cutting across its middle he will see two 132-meter-high buildings with mirror walls in which Paris, from the Arc, will be able to look at itself.

"Actually, the mirror would be funny if it were not so serious," said the man from the ministry. "They are just now discovering that there will be a heat problem, and that when the sun is out it is going to be very hot at La Défense."

**Project Dates to 1964**  
The origins of the project go back to 1964 when the government chose La Défense for a huge office complex. Aware of the sensitive problem of perspective, officials put a limit of 142 meters on the buildings, which meant that no building, as seen from

#### Contempt Charge Dismissed for 4 War Veterans

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26 (AP).—A federal appeals court has dismissed contempt charges against four anti-war veterans who were twice jailed in Tallahassee, Fla., for refusing to testify before a grand jury investigating protest plans for the Democratic and Republican National Conventions.

The court said yesterday that the government failed to deny it did not use illegal telephone taps.

The 42-page opinion handed down by the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals cleared Robert Wayne Beverly, 27, of Austin, Texas; John Chambers, 24, of St. Petersburg, Fla., and Jack Jennings and William Bruce Horton, both 22, of Gainesville, Fla.

The four, all members of Vietnam Veterans Against the War, were jailed first in July and later in August when they refused to answer questions before a U.S. grand jury probing the VVAW's plans for protests during the conventions in Miami Beach during the summer.

#### Brandt Gets Prize

BONN, Sept. 26 (AP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt was awarded today the first annual Reinhold Niebuhr prize for his work for freedom and peace as federal chancellor and former West Berlin mayor. The \$5,000 prize was handed to Mr. Brandt by Christopher Niebuhr, son of the American Protestant theologian, who died last year. Mr. Brandt shares his prize with the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University and head of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

**U.S. Envoy to Danes Quits**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (UPI).—President Nixon today accepted the resignation of Fred J. Russell as ambassador to Denmark.

#### Obituaries

### Eleanor Glueck, Expert on Delinquency

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 26 (AP).—Eleanor Glueck, 74, a partner with her husband in pioneering Harvard Law School studies of crime and delinquency, was found dead yesterday.

Police said the preliminary autopsy report indicated that the death was accidental. They said her husband, Sheldon Glueck, found her, clad in a nightgown, face down in water in a bathtub at her home.

Mrs. Glueck was a research associate in criminology at Harvard Law School when she retired in 1964 after 35 years on the staff. Her husband retired in 1963 from the law faculty.

Since their marriage in 1922, the Gluecks had collaborated on research and writing scores of books and articles on the careers of criminals and juvenile delinquents. Among the products of the research were "Social Prediction Tables," successfully used to identify potential juvenile delinquents at an early age.

Their first major joint work was "Five Hundred Criminal Careers" published in 1930.

A 10-year study of juvenile delinquency, comparing 506 delinquents with 500 nondelinquent boys, produced a 1950 book, "Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency." Fifteen years later they published what was described as the first follow-up study in the history of criminology, a work that included a control study of nondelinquents.

Mr. Glueck was born in New York City and graduated from Barnard College there. She received master's and doctoral degrees in education at Harvard.

**Nicholas Christofilos**  
LIVERMORE, Calif., Sept. 26 (AP).—Nicholas C. Christofilos,

56, one of the nation's foremost nuclear scientists, died of an apparent heart attack yesterday at nearby Hayward, where he lived alone.

Mr. Christofilos was in charge of the Astron Project at the University of California's Radiation Laboratory here at the time of his death.

The project is an attempt to create a clean, inexhaustible means of generating electrical power by harnessing the kinds of thermonuclear fusion reactions that go on in the centers of stars and in the hydrogen bomb, a colleague said.

Christofilos is one of several major controlled-fusion experiments, and is based on Mr. Christofilos's own concept for containing the hot nuclear fuel with magnetic forces produced by a colliding stream of electrons moving at the speed of light.

Mr. Christofilos, a native of Boston, graduated with electrical and mechanical engineering degrees in 1938 at the National Technical University in Athens. He returned to the United States after World War II and worked at the Brookhaven Laboratory on Long Island from 1953 to 1956.

In that year he came to the University of California laboratory here, where work was progressing on the hydrogen bomb. Their first major joint work was "Five Hundred Criminal Careers" published in 1930.

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York City and graduated from

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degrees in education at Harvard.

**Gen. Clarence Huebner**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (NYT).—Army Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, 83, retired, who in World War II led the famous 1st Division—the "Big Red 1"—through its campaigns in Sicily, France and Germany, died in Walter Reed Hospital.

In August, 1946, Gen. Huebner

was made chief of staff of U.S.

forces in Europe and by Novem-

ber, 1947, had become command-

ing general of the Army in Eu-

rope. In May, 1948, when Gen.

Lucus D. Clay retired, Gen.

Huebner became acting com-

mander in chief of the European

command. He retired in 1950.

Gen. Huebner served as direc-

tor of the New York State Civil

Defense Commission from 1951

to 1953.

#### John K. Herbert

SOUTHAMPTON, L.I., Sept. 26 (NYT).—John Kingston Herbert, 62, vice-president of Hearst Magazines, Inc., who was widely known in television and publishing as a sales and advertising executive, died Sunday of a heart attack while playing golf.

Mr. Herbert had returned only a month ago to the Hearst organiza-

tion, with which he had a long previous association.

#### Leon Koerner

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Sept. 26 (AP).—Leon Koerner, 80, a Czech refugee who made a fortune with a new tim-

ber process and became one of

Vancouver's best-known philan-

thropists, died yesterday. He

started a business of curing and

drying hemlock, a tree largely

neglected by the timber trade,

and called the finished product

Alaska pine.

#### Richard Seligman

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Richard Seligman, 94, founder and presi-

dent of the APV Group of alumin-

um companies, has died in

Crawley, Sussex. He was a pio-

neer of autogenous welding of

aluminum and of the welding of

vessels used in the milk industry.

#### Black Wrath

BRUSSELS, Sept. 26 (AP).—This Common Market capital was

a somber city last night.

"Operation Black Wrath" had

got off to a good start as a

majority of cafés, restaurants and

shop owners turned off their

window lights and neon signs

for nine days. They are protesting

higher taxes and other burdens

which they say make it tough for

the self-employed to run their

businesses.

#### Black Wrath

"Black Wrath" is the name

chosen by the Independent Work-

ers and Self-Employed People's

Federations for thisights-out

action expected to reach a climax

next Monday and Tuesday with a

### Blasts Near Lisbon Wreak Two Communication Centers

LISBON, Sept. 26 (AP).—Two explosions shattered Radio Marconi's cable and radio communications centers today crippling communication with North America and southern Africa for several hours.

The centers were cable and radio channel relay stations at Sesimbra and Palmela, beyond Tanos in March, 1971, the bombing of Lisbon's communications center on the eve of the NATO conference in June of last year, and the recent explosion of some Berliet trucks destined for the Portuguese Army as examples of what the groups had been doing.

The police statement referred to the attack on the Portuguese Air Force helicopter base at Tanos in March, 1971, the bombing of Lisbon's communications center on the eve of the NATO conference in June of last year, and the recent explosion of some Berliet trucks destined for the Portuguese Army as examples of what the groups had been doing.

It also blamed them for bombings at Portuguese consulates in Rotterdam and Luxembourg last year and a blast at the Paris branch of a Portuguese bank in April.

### Most Merchants in Brussels Join Tax-Protest Blackout

BRUSSELS, Sept. 26 (AP).—This Common Market capital was

a somber city last night.

"Operation Black Wrath" had

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majority of cafés, restaurants and

shop owners turned off their

window lights and neon signs

for nine days. They are protesting

higher taxes and other burdens

which they say make it tough for

the self-employed to run their

businesses.

#### Black Wrath

"Black Wrath" is the name

chosen by the Independent Work-

ers and Self-Employed People's

Federations for thisights-out

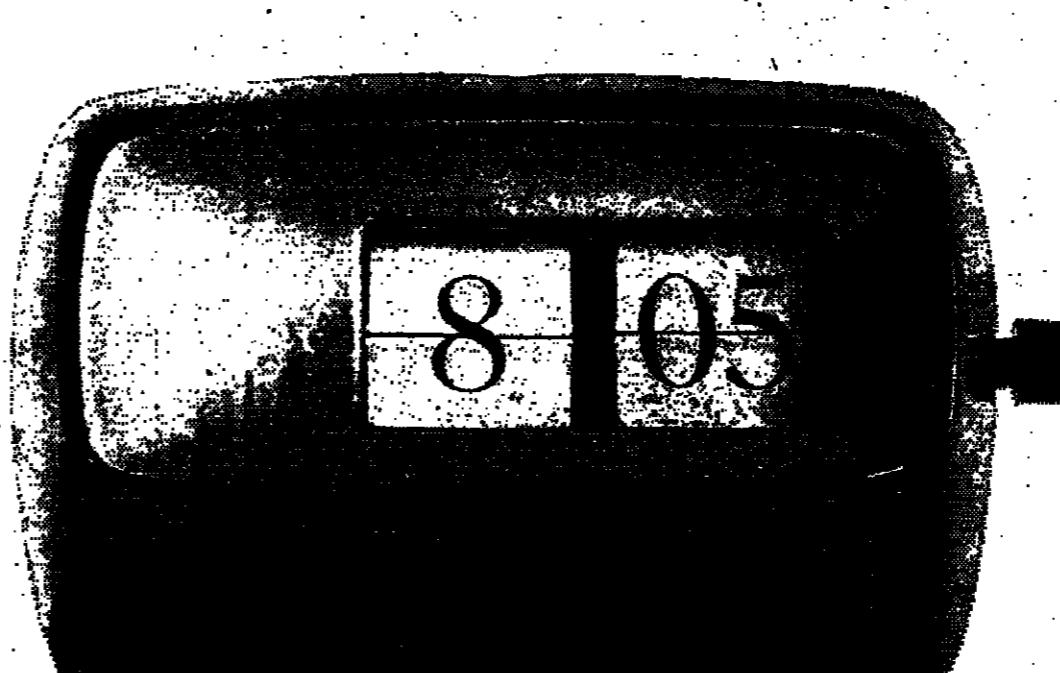
action expected to reach a climax

next Monday and Tuesday with a

# When you say you're flying Lufthansa and will arrive at 8:05, you will be expected at 8:05.

## Lufthansa

the more you fly



## New York Entertainment

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (UPI).—This is how critics rate new stage productions in New York:

"That Championship Season," a tragicomedy by Jason Miller about the reunion of an old high school basketball team, which opened on Broadway at the Booth Theater, is the first hit of the season, reports Clive Barnes of The New York Times. "I admired the play when I first saw it at the (Off-Broadway) Public Theater, but it is a deeper and better play than I first thought. It has more layers to it, and much more passion than I originally comprehended," Barnes writes. "When I first saw it I said 'Wow!' Now I think I can say not only 'Wow!' but also 'Ah!'" Barnes also praises A.J. Antoon's "magical" direction and "one of those great classic casts that contribute to Broadway history." Associated Press critic William Glover concurs in praise of the production by the New York Shakespeare Festival. Here is a drama that "grows in retelling." Glover says, setting "a towering standard" for the 1972-73 Broadway season. The cast includes Charles Durning, Richard A. Dyruss, Walter McGinn, Michael McGuire and Paul Sorvino.

\*\*\*

"The Dybbuk," the play by Solomon Asch, is being produced by the Jewish State Theater of Romania at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. This Romanian production, with its simple, almost diagrammatic sets consisting largely of Nevelson-like boxes, is more subdued in its interpretation than many," Clive Barnes wrote in The Times. "Everything about the production, from the slow opening in the temple with its rather excessive stylization, to the quiet conclusion, concentrates on the simple unfolding of a legend, and glories in just those details of Jewish life that Asch himself was at pains to portray. The acting was most accomplished, and the company clearly work as an ensemble." Franz-Josef Auerbach directed the cast, headed by Leonid Waldman. Eliad as the young girl possessed by a dybbuk, an unquiet spirit searching for peace.

\*\*\*

"We Bombed in New Haven," Joseph Heller's play about pilots being seen in a new production by Peter John Bailey at the Circle-in-the-Square. "Certainly, Heller's message that killing people is wrong and that war is no kind of game to be taken lightly is timely, true and altogether admirable," says Clive Barnes in The Times. "It is also a little obvious. And its obviousness is remorselessly stressed by a production that takes unsubtly to ridiculous limits. A group of actors is in a theater performing a play about a group of actors performing another play about a war. The idea has little finesse to it, but in its earlier productions the sincerity of Heller's thought and the theatricality of his vision made the play at least viable." The new production, however, "seems to hammer home the play's weaknesses in a most astonishing fashion." The acting is "bland," though the actors are "clearly doing their best."

\*\*\*

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"Everything for Anybody," a La MaMa production conceived

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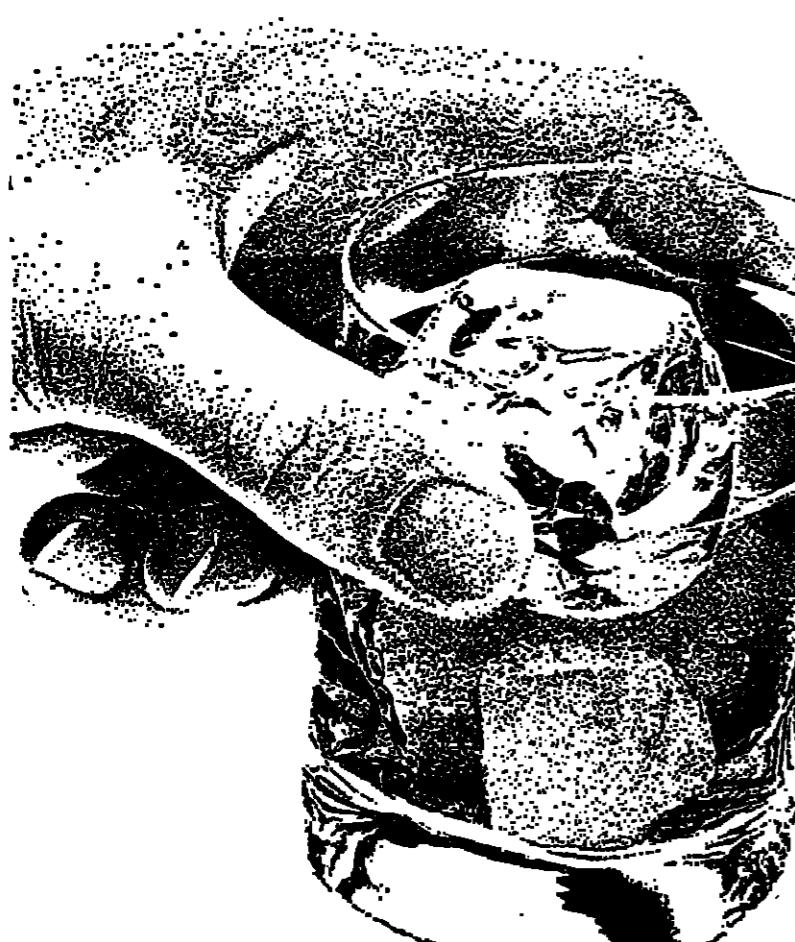
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## Colosseum Closed

"While stands the Colosseum, Rome shall stand, when falls the Colosseum, Rome shall fall, and when Rome falls, the world."—Ancient saying of pilgrims to Rome.

ROME, Sept. 26 (UPI).—It was built to last forever. But modern traffic and weather caused its columns to shake and cornices to crumble and today the Colosseum stood empty, quiet, closed.

Rome's superintendent of antiquities ordered the huge elliptical arena built 20 centuries ago closed and had it cordoned off for fear of falling stones.

A commission studying the condition of Rome's most famous monument urged that it be restored in such a way as to keep its "integrity" but also so that it would be absolutely safe for the public.

The Forum and the Palatine Hill were closed briefly last week after the commission decided they, too, were unsafe. The commission cited traffic as one of the causes behind the erosion of the monumental reminders of Roman glory.

Experts are studying a way to keep one entrance to the Colosseum built under the emperor Vespasian in AD 75 open so that visitors could at least get a panoramic view of the scene where gladiators, wild animals, and Christians lost their lives by the hundred. No plans have been announced to isolate the monument from traffic—it is in the center of a rotary.

But today, the Colosseum was deserted, and tourists outside shook their heads in disbelief when told they could not go in.

## Famed French Restaurant Shuts in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (NYT).—Le Pavillon, for more than three decades the most famous and to many the finest, French restaurant in America, is closing its doors. "Truly, the era of grand luxe restaurant in New York is over," said Stuart Levin, the manager and one of the owners.

The elegant restaurant in Ritz Tower Hotel on East 5th Street closed for the summer July. Early today employees were telling prospective diners that "definite date" had been set for opening. Later, Mr. Levin said he was not reopening "this season," but he made it clear he considered the famous restaurant's day a thing of the past.

His voice filled with emotion, Mr. Levin said: "The Colony gone, the Baroque just closed doors. Café Chauveron is gone. There simply are not enough patrons to keep a restaurant this stature in the style it should be kept."

Le Pavillon opened in October 1941, just after the close of the World's Fair. The owner, Hé, Soulié, had left the service of the SS Normandie two years earlier to operate the restaurant at the fair's French Pavilion.

It was during the late 1950s a early 1960s that Le Pavillon became a training ground for hundreds of waiters, captains, maîtres d', tel and chefs. Besides those who opened their own places dozens of others brought Mr. Soulié training and standards to restaurants all over the country.

Mr. Soulié died of a heart attack in 1966.

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ed, including the inhabitants' heads. He acquires a pointy dog named Arrow and, since he himself is round-headed, teaches a lesson in tolerance before finding his way home. There is also a beautiful pop-music score, the lyrics of which are sung by Harry Nilsson (famous for his record "Everybody's Talkin'" from "Midnight Cowboy") and the integrated effect of words, music, art images is almost operatic.

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## Fogging the Meaning of Comic Strips With Analysis

PARIS, Sept. 26 (UPI).—The cult of the comic strip—which is no laughing matter anywhere—shows signs of reaching an apotheosis in France. Most of its avatars are elderly Americans—outcasts heroes of the genre such as Little Nemo, Barney Google and Krazy Kat. They are durable, perhaps even indestructible, figures. Even from crumpling newspaper and magazine files, they are re-touched, glazed with a spray of learned references and sociological mumbo-jumbo, and put on public display in museums and art galleries. (Sometimes their creators are also exhibited, and, blinking with apparent astonishment at finding themselves still alive, exhibited on television. There they are grilled relentlessly about symbolism and psychological motivation.)

The French devotees of the bande dessinée, carried away by the wave of enthusiasm for American comic strips (preferably old ones) seem to work on the theory that, in reviving them for the delight of a new generation (or for the benefit of an older generation that missed the symbolism and psychological motivation) you can't go wrong—that any old American strip is a winner.

An Illustration

This, of course, is not true, and to illustrate this point unwittingly.

A French magazine called Phenix ("revue internationale de la bande dessinée") has just come up with an issue that features a loser: Pete the Tramp, alias Le Pere Lachaise, Pete (as younger readers may not know) dates from around 1930, when Charles D. Russell signed a contract with King Features Syndicate for a daily strip. It's a true cartoon strip—unlike strips such as Tarzan or Rip Kirby, which are adventure stories illustrated in a realistic style—and Pete himself is a solid, well-drawn character with much comic potential. The trouble with the strip is that though some fans will undoubtedly concur this—Pete was neither very funny nor did he, on the other hand, creep into your heart. In a typical sequence of nine panels, we see him working out with dumbbells, in the company of a fellow tramp, doing calisthenics and roadwork. Finally they sit down before a checker board and Pete says, "Well then, let's have no alibis about not being in shape for the match!" In this the stuff American avatars, on any other kind, are made of.

In an accompanying article, Édouard François says that Russell's line is "very sure, very alert," and that his drawings are free of embellishment. All this is true—the strip is executed masterfully. But Pete himself is a non-starter, and should have been left to moulder decently in his paper grave. What he lacks is the quality possessed by such contemporary strip heroes as Jiggs, or Major Hoople, or the Wizard of Id: a dimension deeper than the

## Irving Marder

page, imparted by an artistic intelligence.

The true comic-strip artists—people like George McManus, Winsor McCay (creator of Little Nemo) and George Herriman—were extremely gifted cartoonists who invented private worlds as tangible as those of any novelist or playwright. These were worlds that a child (or an unjaded adult) could enter with no more effort than it takes to turn a newspaper page. The artists, who toil to fog with mystique the outlines of a vigorous popular art form that doesn't need imprecision, have lost sight of (if they indeed ever saw) the element that

makes the comic strip so captivating—the joyous feeling of picking up a newspaper page, brightly colored in fragrant printers' ink, and meeting old friends in an enchanted world.

This happy state extends also, at its best, to the comic strip's linear descendant, the animated cartoon. A brilliant example was recently shown on French television—an American importation called "Points and Counterpoints."

Featuring Dustin Hoffman, who also wrote much of the material, as the voice of a cartoon character telling his son a bedtime story, the program reached a towering level of artistry and ingenuity. It is almost certain one would think, to win all the TV prizes in sight. The story is an uncomplicated one, about a boy who explores a country where everything is point-

ed, including the inhabitants' heads. He acquires a pointy dog named Arrow and, since he himself is round-headed, teaches a lesson in tolerance before finding his way home. There is also a beautiful pop-music score, the lyrics of which are sung by Harry Nilsson (famous for his record "Everybody's Talkin'" from "Midnight Cowboy") and the integrated effect of words, music, art images is almost operatic.

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## BUSINESS

# Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

## FINANCE

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1972

Page 7

### alia Sets on Alien stments

#### Restrict Foreign of Local Assets

Sept. 26 (NYT).—Minister William McMahon tonight strong- res to restrict overseas Australian industries in the House of Represen- canberra that an in- authority would be set tress in large and eco- important Australian and mineral assets.

overseas companies ter to borrow in Aus-

on has been taken to ing public criticism of et of Australian in- at are now in foreign any of these companies controlled. The action in industries as food drug manufacturing, refining, and auto-

manufacturing.

flow of capital to sign entries into Aus-

tralia has swollen the balance of payments. Mr. McMahon told part of capital inflow in the years had increased.

Mr. McMahon was \$797 million, equal to \$1 billion in 1972.

The Trade Development group now includes banks in Geneva, London, Paris, Luxembourg and New York. The largest single unit is Republic National Bank of New York, 51 percent owned by Mr. Safra. Its shares are traded on the American and London stock exchanges.

Mr. Safra also attracted at-

ention when he gained 68 percent control this year of Kings Lafayette Corp., a New York bank holding company, despite a rival takeover bid.

Asked at a press conference today whether he intended to merge Lafayette with Republic

that the government

that acquisition of an Australian company one overseas interest, than 40 percent by auld constitute a take-

regulations to be en-

apply only to busi-

rth more than \$1 mil-

ian Growth  
Money Slows

Sept. 26 (AP).—Furt, in many slowed in August sharp June-July rises money supply, the Bundesbank today.

entral bank noted that st money supply was not higher than August was down slightly from

asi money stock (time with a maturity of up to 10 years) and money supply showed a gain in August percent from the 1971. It was up only slightly.

ndesbank said that the increase was mainly seasonal influences. It at some currency still from abroad, and re- of the tax surcharge to monetary volume, domestic volume of new wanted was lower than a first half.

**Dollar—**

(AP-DJ).—The late or clos- ok rates for the dollar on international exchanges:

Sept. 26, 1972. Previous

1. 2.447 2.436  
2. 43.955-875 43.93-98  
3. 43.955-97 43.95-97  
4. 7.1982-65 7.1982-65  
5. 26.725-75 26.725-75  
6. 4.8225-75 4.8225-75  
7. 5.0555-65 5.0555-65  
8. 1.2309-10 1.2309-10  
9. 581.40-50 581.25-40  
10. 23.650-50 23.620-45  
11. 22.085-085 22.085-085  
12. 4.7825-725 4.7825-725  
13. 3.7825-325 3.7825-325  
14. 301.10 301.10

B: Commercial

#### 16% of Shares Offered

### Safra Group Going Public In \$41-Million Stock Issue

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP-DJ).—Edmond J. Safra, considered as a mysterious figure in European banking, is offering about 16 percent of his privately-held banking group to the public in what will be one of the largest European syndicated stock issues to date.

The issue of 2.5 million shares of Trade Development Bank Holding SA at \$14.50 a share totals \$41.25 million.

The syndicate managers, Manufacturers Hanover Ltd. and N. M. Rothschild, said the Luxembourg holding company's shares would be traded on the London Stock Exchange, representing the first time a primary issue by a European company has been listed.

A listing will also be sought in Luxembourg.

After the offering, which starts Wednesday and ends on Oct. 9, Mr. Safra will retain about 9,761,000 shares, or 64 percent of the holding company's 15,153,000 outstanding shares.

#### Rapid Expansion

Mr. Safra, the 40-year-old Brazilian chairman of Trade Development Bank Holding, earned a reputation as a mystery figure partly from the way he expanded his banking interests from a small Brazilian bank in 1965 to a group of banks with more than \$1 billion in assets.

The Trade Development group now includes banks in Geneva, London, Paris, Luxembourg and New York. The largest single unit is Republic National Bank of New York, 51 percent owned by Mr. Safra. Its shares are traded on the American and London stock exchanges.

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Edmond J. Safra

National, Mr. Safra replied that he had not yet decided whether it would be suitable.

Proceeds of the \$41.25-million offering will be used primarily to increase the capitalization of subsidiaries within the group, Mr. Safra said.

#### Siemens Reports ICL Rejects Computer Pact

MUNICH, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—Siemens AG rejected today as "wishful thinking" a hint by French Prime Minister Pierre Messmer that it might soon be joined by a British computer firm in its link with Cie. Internationale pour l'Informatique (CII).

A spokesman said International Computers Ltd. had rejected "a proposal" from Siemens which would have brought ICL into the cooperation pact along with NV Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken of Holland to work on a new generation of computers to replace Siemens' and CII's current medium-size ranges.

### Bowater Bids £86 Million For Ralli Intl.

#### Offers 11 of Its Shares For Every 10 of Ralli

LONDON, Sept. 26 (Reuters).—Bowater Corp. and Ralli International agreed today on terms of a merger.

The basis of the offer, worth an estimated \$86 million, is an exchange of 11 Bowater shares for every 10 Ralli shares.

Bowater, which has worldwide interests in paper, packaging and building products, had pre-tax profits last year of \$20.5 million. Ralli, international commodity brokers, showed pre-tax profits of £5.58 million during the same period.

#### To Retain Dividend

Ralli shareholders will retain the interim dividend already declared and payable on Jan. 10.

The announcement also said there will be proposals for an exchange of Ralli's 9 percent unsecured loan stock into convertible unsecured loan stock of Bowater.

Slater Walker, the U.K. investment company, and its clients at present hold approximately 12 percent of the ordinary shares of Bowater and approximately 15 percent of the ordinary shares of Ralli.

#### Bank to Buy Shares

At the request of the Bowater board, merchant bankers Hill Samuel has agreed on behalf of itself, its clients and certain leading institutions to acquire from Slater Walker and its clients 3.5 million ordinary shares of Bowater and 3.3 million new ordinary shares of Bowater issued under the offer at a price of 175 1/2 pence per share.

Slater Walker and their clients intend to retain as a normal investment the balance of their holdings, which will amount to about 6 1/2 percent of the enlarged Bowater.



RETIRE—IBM's executive committee chairman Thomas J. Watson Jr. (left) with board chairman T. Vincent Learson, both of whom are slated to retire at the end of this year.

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

International Business Machines chairman T. Vincent Learson will retire at the end of this year and will be succeeded by president Frank T. Cary. The retirement is in line with a new IBM policy that all corporate officers retire at age 60. Thomas J. Watson Jr., chairman of the executive committee, is also to retire on Dec. 31. Mr. Learson will continue as a director and Mr. Watson will continue to be chairman of the executive committee of the board of directors.

Gilbert E. Jones will move from chief executive officer of IBM World Trade to become a member of the corporate office of IBM. Jacques S. Muisiroge, president of World Trade, will become chief executive.

Chemical Bank's senior vice-president Walter V. Shipley has been named general manager of the New York bank's London operations, replacing Charles B. Love, who has resigned to become a senior vice-president at Barclay's Bank International.

William Battie has been named to succeed retiring chairman of Ford Motor Co. Ltd. Leonard Crossland. Mr. Battie will retain the post of managing director.

At Merrill Lynch International, Ralph C. Harpham has been named vice-president, finance.

In his remarks released here, Mr. Cole also said the systems, rules for contaminant levels.

They noted that Mr. Cole stepped short of an outright denunciation that GM has solved the pollution problem. In fact, they noted that GM has not even decided on a final pollution control system but has narrowed the choice to two competing systems.

In his remarks released here, Mr. Cole also said the systems,

### Wall St. Volume Rises But Prices End Mixed

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices did nothing spectacular today but did manage to finish mixed in stepped-up trading, which some analysts termed mildly "bullish."

One analyst put it this way: "Volume picked up although prices showed minor changes for the most part." He added that this pickup in volume indicated that some "investors have retained some interest in the market after having been on the sidelines for weeks."

Impetus for the increased trading apparently stemmed from the news of new secret Vietnam peace talks in Paris and U.S. proposals for world monetary reform at the International Monetary Fund meetings now in progress in Washington.

Turnover on the Big Board expanded to 13.15 million shares from 10.92 million yesterday. Today's volume was the largest since Sept. 19, when 13.30 million shares changed hands.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished up 0.83 at 936.56.

After opening lower, the market started to move higher on the news that presidential aide

Heavily traded American Telephone eased 1/8 to 47 1/4.

Prices eased in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dipped 0.02 to 25.97, while declines outpaced advances, 485 to 351. Selected issues bucked the trend. Turnover was 2.62 million shares, up from 2.41 million yesterday.

**Profit Soars 61%  
At Rowntree on a  
25% Sales Gain**

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP-DJ).—Net profit at Rowntree Mackintosh rose 61.1 percent in the first half, to £22.9 million from £14.1 million in the same period a year earlier.

Reporting today, the food and confectionery group said the interim dividend will be raised to 2.5 pence from the previous 2 pence.

Rowntree said sales rose 24.9 percent to £58.8 million from £55.1 million a year earlier.

The company added that second-quarter results will show a significant increase from the same period in 1971.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

#### Honeywell Predicts Earnings Drop

Honeywell's third-quarter profits are expected to drop below the year-ago level, primarily because of a strike at the company's Scottish factories, vice-president John Morrison reports. He also describes the company's operations in Germany and Britain as "disappointing." He says that "the impact of the strike," which began in mid-July, "has dulled an otherwise encouraging period." Mr. Morrison adds that most of the company's other business continues to perform according to forecasts and "we continue to be encouraged by progress in our computer business. Net bookings and shipments are ahead of last year and profitability is increasing."

#### Anaconda, Iran to Develop Copper

Anaconda and the government-owned copper mining company Sarcheshmeh have signed an agreement under which Anaconda will give technical assistance in developing a \$400-million copper mine near Kerman, in southeast Iran. The agreement also calls for the establishment of a copper refining mill to process annually 14 million tons of ore and produce an average 14,000 tons of blister copper a year. Anaconda will provide technical and technician service until the entire operation is handed over to Iranians, after eight years.

#### BEA Expands TriStar Options

British European Airways, in signing a \$20-million contract to buy six TriStar jetliners from Lockheed Aircraft, has doubled to 12 the number of options it has to buy additional Rolls-Royce powered craft. Lockheed says it hopes the

for projects undertaken before it becomes a member on Jan. 1, 1973, and from which it will not benefit.

• Wants some of its citizens to move to the U.S. sooner than Jan. 1, 1974.

• Wants to reduce the amount for improving the structure of farms in the community to \$300 million from a proposed \$350 million.

Discord was also apparent at another meeting here today. EEC ministers failed to agree on either of two projects for fostering industrial development in the community's backward regions, informed sources said.

At the start of the session they agreed to set aside a total of 250 million units of account (about \$100 million) over five years for development aid to needy farming regions.

During the debate France withdrew a proposal that the money be used to pay interest rebates on loans raised for projects in the development regions. It accepted the position of the other five that the money should go on paying premiums of 1,600 DA to firms setting up in the area for every job they create that went to a farmer or his descendant.

But the debate got caught up in the technical details of how firms in individual member states should apply to their governments for the premiums and how the governments should claim the money from the community.

Similarly, the ministers had a general exchange on the creation of a fully-fledged EEC regional fund of wider scope, but here too they made little headway.

From *Wire Dispatches*

BRUSSELS, Sept. 26.—A British representative joined Ireland and Denmark today in objecting to parts of the Common Market budget for 1973, expected to be more than \$5 billion.

Patrick Jenkins, financial secretary to the British Treasury, was reported by participants to have told a closed-door meeting of the Council of Ministers that Britain:

• Does not want to help pay

for projects undertaken before it becomes a member on Jan. 1, 1973, and from which it will not benefit.

• Wants some of its citizens to move to the U.S. sooner than Jan. 1, 1974.

• Wants to reduce the amount for improving the structure of farms in the community to \$300 million from a proposed \$350 million.

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## US Leasing Company in Europe

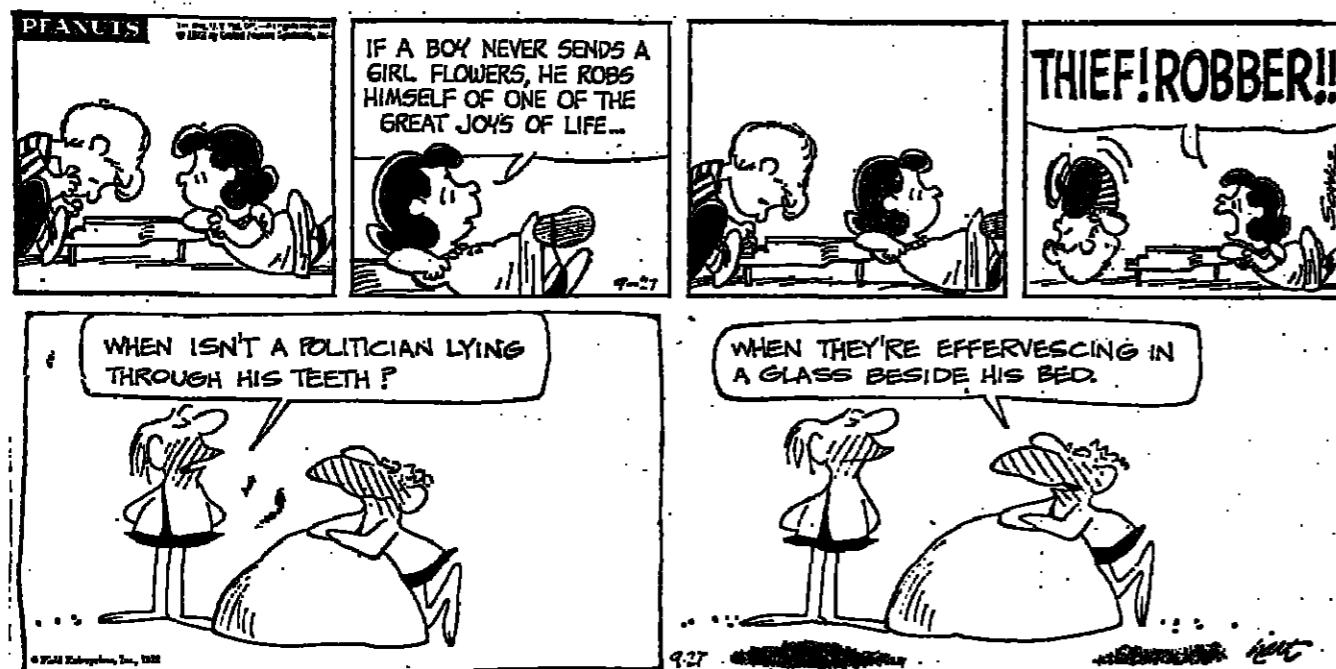
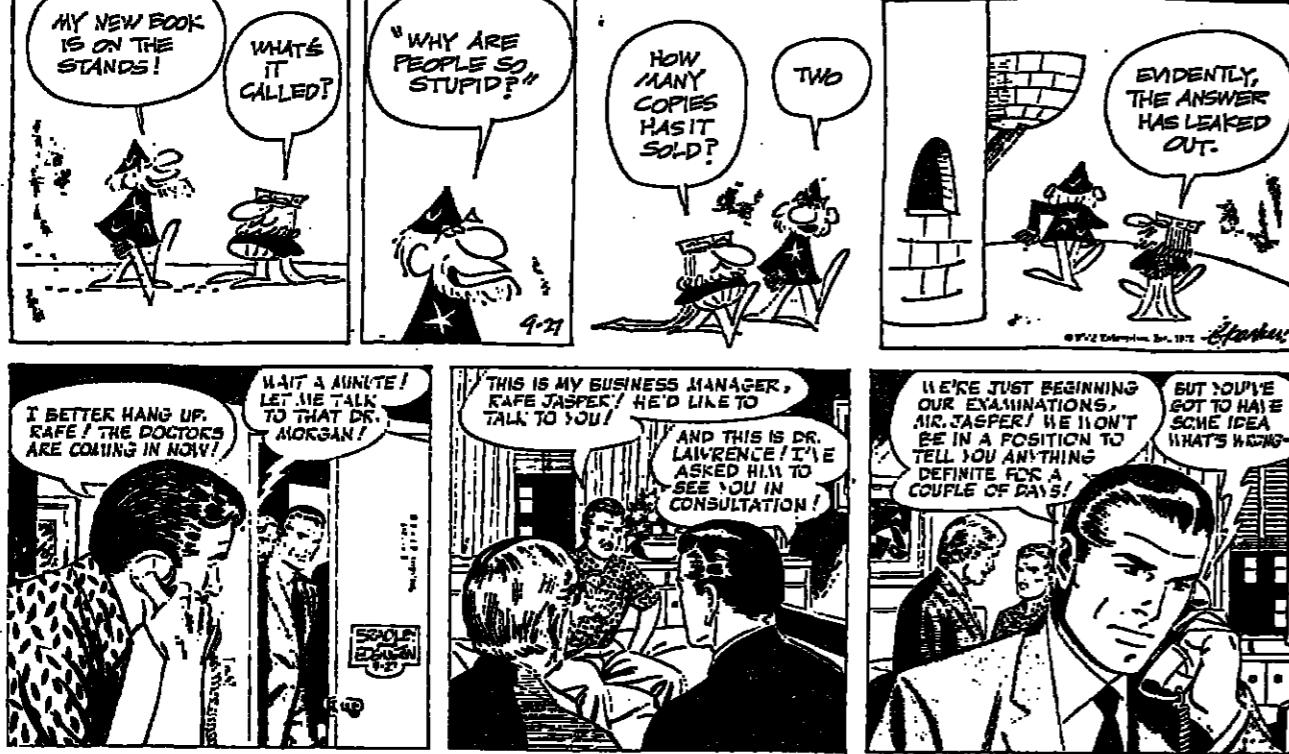
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## BOOKS

EDWIN MULLHOUSE

*The Life and Death of an American Writer (1943-1954)* by Jeffrey Cartwright

By Steven Millhauser. Alfred A. Knopf. 305 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by William Hjortsberg

We all know Fats Waller's reply to the well-dressed woman who leaned over his piano to ask him to define jazz. His answer applies to similar questions about art. "If you have to ask you'll never know." Yet people go on asking—and, though the answer will never come, occasionally, like whacks from the Zen master's cane pointing the way to satori, unexpected clues are illuminated. Steven Millhauser's deft first novel (which takes the form of a biography of an 11-year-old artist by his scholarly best friend) offers a substantial amount of truth disguised as elegant artifice.

The child as artist: Edwin Mullhouse is the author of a brilliant novel, "Cartoons," begun when he was 9 and completed when he was 11 months before his death on his 11th birthday. His story is told by his lifelong friend, Jeffrey Cartwright, a child gifted with both total recall and an innate critical point-of-view. Along the way, we briefly meet 7-year-old Edward Penn, a mirthful genius.

Stop for a moment and consider the child as artist. In a sense every child is an artist. Just as the intricately-contrived private hierarchies of madmen are at heart one with the creative act, so, too, the uninhibited crayon scrawls of an infant are the joyously self-indulgent motions of an artist. Art is a magic act. The Cro-Magnon of Lazacca knew that; Picasso knows it too. Children dwell in a world of magic. At will, any child can conjure up surroundings more desirable than the material world of his elders; he, too, is a magician, an artist.

Although Steven Millhauser knows this his narrator, young Jeffrey Cartwright, does not. Disappointed by Edwin Mullhouse's answers to his queries into the meaning of "Cartoons," he writes: "Sithen he did not understand the nature and meaning of his book, and its relation to life, or else his mind grappled with these matters in so curious and personal a manner as to be unable to communicate its findings to intellects organized in a more commonplace way." Poor Jeffrey misses the point. Sadly, he is not alone.

But what of Steven Millhauser's novel, considered as a work of art? Certainly, it displays an enviable amount of craft, the harsh discipline that carves through the scar-tissue of personality painfully developed during a process known as "growing-up." Only by the slow acquisition of craft is it possible to return to the mewling artist who got lost somewhere in the shuffle. In spite of Jeffrey Cartwright's

© The New York Times

William Hjortsberg is the author of "Alp" and "Gray Matter."

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal with spades trumps, the big hand made no tricks at all.

Holding 31 high-card points—the hand of a lifetime—West opened two clubs to show a giant hand when South had passed—rightly, since no pre-emptive bid was suitable and action could be taken later.

After East gave the negative two-diamond response to two clubs, South had his first chance to show his distributional assets and quietly bid two spades. West closed the bidding, or so be thought, with six diamonds. This seemed like the right contract, since the chance that East held the spade ace was negligible.

North was delighted with this development since he held a certain trump trick. He considered doubling, but decided not to, partly because there was a faint chance that East-West could find a better slam spot, but partly also because the double

would suggest an unusual lead and North had no wish to stop South cashing the spade ace if he had it.

South, naturally, persevered with six hearts, East was relieved, West somewhat irritated, and North sat in baffled rage. West now resigned himself to accepting a sure penalty instead of what he erroneously supposed to be a sure slam, and doubled six hearts with reasonable enthusiasm. When North reached six spades West doubled again with six spades as enthusiasm.

Against six spades doubled, West led the club king. South had no trouble. He cross-ruffed until the hearts were established and drew the two missing trumps to make an overtrick.

"I make that 1210," North announced after rapid calculation.

"I should have bid seven clubs as a save," East declared.

"That would have pushed us to the cold grand," South responded.

"We could still have saved in seven no-trump," East countered.

West sat in dazed silence. He held the hand of a lifetime, and he hadn't made a trick.

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:

|                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| SOUTH (D)        | EAST         |
| ♦ A J 10 8 5 4 2 | ♦ Q 10 8 7 4 |
| ♦ J 9 6 5 3 2    | ♦ 6 2        |
| ♦ A K Q J 8      | ♦ 6 2        |
| ♦ A K Q          | ♦ 6 2        |
| + 9 7 5 4 2      |              |

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:

South West North East.

Pass 2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠

2 ♠ 6 ♠ Pass Pass

6 ♥ Dbl. 6 ♠ Pass

Pass West led the club king.

North led the club king.

South led the club king.

East led the club king.

West led the club king.

North led the club king.

South led the club king.

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West led the club king.

## Henderson Scores With 2:06 to Play

## Canada Wins to Tie Russia in Series

Sept. 26 (AP)—Paul scored a goal with 2:06 left to give Canada a 4-3 victory over Union's national ice last night to even

now has won three one tie, and the final eight-game series of Thursday night, score tied 3-3, and one man short. He pucked in his own a defenceman and drove single goal Vladislav the winning tally's second straight the Soviet Union.

ended the first-period Phil Esposito picked to the right of the whirled and flipped

she tied it for the weak when defenceman fell. Gary Bergman off the charging Yakushev beat goalie o. Canadians short-

## Is' Ryan Is Out Batters

IN Texas, Sept. 26 a Ryan became the American League's 300 strikeouts in a man scored the win night as the Callies beat the Texas

picked up his 18th at 15 defeats, pushed strikeout total to 302, aces in taking the strikeout lead from Steve Carlton (282).

Boone, 7-10, had his best total of

pitch, Ryan doubled, third on a ground out to winning run when st. basemen Larry a ground ball bounce

5, Dodgers 3 Angeles, pinch-hitter & tripled in the tie-in the eighth inning posted a 5-3 victory

one pinch hit scored from first base, got fifth run when second away Lopez's relay into the Dodger dugout of five Los Angeles

in League East WINNING GAMES Done (3) — Milwaukee, Kansas City, Sept. 26. Baltimore, Sept. 26, 30. Oct. 2, 4. — Cleveland, Oct. 2, 3. — Cleveland, Oct. 2, 1; Milwaukee, Oct. 2, 2. Detroit, Sept. 27, 28.

JULY 23 — New York, Milwaukee, Sept. 26, 28, Oct. 2, 3, 4.

— Home (5) — Cleveland, 1; Milwaukee, Oct. 2, 2. Detroit, Sept. 27, 28.

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## Observer

## The Human Side

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Whenever we see people like Marcus Welby, Perry Mason, Matt Dillon and other comparably splendid professional men on television, we set them at their absolute best. This is only natural. Everybody smiles when he knows he is having his picture taken. Unfortunately, this gives us a distorted impression of the lives of these important men. Like the rest of us, they have their bad days.

Right now, for example, Welby, Mason and Dillon are embroiled in one of those disagreeable affairs which are all too common-place in less telegraphic lives.

The trouble began last fall when Marshal Dillon shot himself in the foot practicing his fast draw. Although television viewers would never guess it, the marshal's draw had been slowing down in recent years. In fact, of 103 street show-downs in the previous two years, Dillon had lost 72, none of which, naturally, was photographed for television.

He had, nevertheless, absorbed a lot of lead for a man his age and had suffered some serious wounds. Nine times he had interrupted divorce at "General Hospital" for emergency blood transfusions and bullet removal. Once he even had Ben Casey remove a bullet that had lodged in his central nervous system.

In any event, when the marshal's fast-draw practice resulted in a gunshot wound in the fourth toe of the right foot, he decided to go to Marcus Welby, MD.

Unfortunately for Dillon, Welby was not on television that day.

"Do you have an appointment, Marshal?" asked Welby's regular receptionist, the one who is never permitted to be seen on television.

Dillon apologized. The receptionist told him that, in that case, he would have to wait.

When Welby arrived from the golf course, the marshal had passed out. The reason is disputed. Dillon contends it was from loss of blood; Dr. Welby's recep-

tionist, that it was from intake of gin.

Whatever the reason, Dillon was placed on Welby's operating table after the receptionist said, "He was complaining about his foot." Removing the unconscious Dillon's left shoe, Welby immediately noticed an acute bunion condition, which he treated surgically.

The marshal was furious when he recovered consciousness. He refused payment of Welby's bill for \$250 for bunion surgery and threatened to sue.

Welby ordered his bill collector to go to work on Dillon. The bill collector began phoning the marshal in the middle of the night.

Dillon retaliated at first by ticketing Welby's car whenever he saw it double-parked at the country club. When Welby's bill collector began telling all the gamblers in the territory that the marshal was a deadbeat who wouldn't pay his bills, Dillon sought legal aid.

He went to see Perry Mason. He said he wanted to sue Welby for slander, libel, defamation of character and removing a bunion without a permit. Mason coolly pointed out that such suits were very hard to win. The big-money awards from juries, he said, came out of malpractice suits.

He had Dillon enter "General Hospital" for a thorough check-up. The findings left Mason ecstatic. "We've got Welby for every cent he's worth," Mason said.

"What's wrong?" Dillon asked.

"When he operated," Mason said, "he left a sponge in your brain."

Dillon explained that this must have been the work of Ben Casey long ago. "You don't have to tell that to the jury," Mason replied.

"Welby's lawyers will never locate Casey. I'll have Paul Drake see if he has any reruns playing anywhere in the country, and, if so, we will have them destroyed."

"Ain't that what we do in Dodge City, Mr. Mason?" the marshal asked. Mason said yes, it certainly was, but life was a messy proposition sometimes, and people, after all, would be people.

The case still hasn't come to court. There have been too many television cameras around lately.

Leverette Gregory stands in entrance to a Flowerdew Hundred house.



## New World—When It Was Really New

By Hank Burchard

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. (UPI)—In a cornfield along the banks of the James River in Virginia, anthropologists from the College of William and Mary are digging up evidence of what life was like in the New World when it was really new.

Flowerdew Hundred plantation, an upriver offshoot of the 1607 Jamestown settlement, is considered the most important 17th-century site found so far in North America. Data gleaned from the dig will go far toward supplementing the scanty written records—settlers were too busy surviving to keep full records.

The plantation survived the great massacre of English colonists by Indians in 1622 and was abandoned a few years later. Consequently, the early foundations were not disturbed or covered by later buildings. Excavations under the direction of the William and Mary Anthropology department, headed by Prof. Norman Banks, began this spring.

So far, 18 early 17th-century sites have been found in the settlement, including a stone house foundation which may be the oldest remaining one of its type in America.

Other finds include a fort with more than 4,000 feet of palisade, gun parts, cannon balls, armor, tools, kitchen middens, hardware and glassware, pottery, iron and pewter from England, Germany, Holland and China, as well as the probable site of the first American windmill.

The finds predate the bulk of those from Jamestown, because the original site there has been washed away, along with the remains of most of the early outposts along the James. The shoreline along Flowerdew Hundred is protected from erosion by Windmill Point, which also gave the settlers command of the river for several miles, lessening the danger of raids by Indians or Spaniards.

For the past five months Leverette Gregory of the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg has spent all his time supervising the dig.

The people who lived there "were incompetents, mostly," he said. "The first few years they probably starved. After Capt. John Smith got them organized, they probably had enough to eat, but it was not a good life in the beginning."

"Except that it was better than the life they had known with the choice of going to debtors' prison or to Virginia as indentured servants. Ignorant, superstitious, fearful, fractious. Most of the leaders were not much better. If the Indians hadn't taught them how to survive, they wouldn't have."

"I have a great deal of pride in American heritage. Kids are being taught now that too much patriotism is not good, but for a handful of people with hardly any skills or useful

knowledge to come out here into a wilderness and build a society—that's something worth studying, and remembering, and honoring."

Flowerdew Hundred was patented in 1618 by Sir George Yeardley, governor and captain general of Virginia. It originally embraced about 1,000 acres and was named after his wife, Temperance Flowerdew (her *Dieu*, flower of God).

Flowerdew and nearby Maycock Plantations were granted by King James I, ruler of Virginia "by the grace of God," and "more to the point" by King Powhatan, ruler in fact of the lands of the Weyanoke (Weyanoke) Indian nation.

Powhatan soon realized his error, and in 1622 made war on the settlers who were pouring into the James River valley. Several hundred were killed, including six at Flowerdew, and four at Maycock.

Mr. Gregory thinks the massacre may explain some of the construction at Flowerdew.

Flowerdew and Maycock (which also is being excavated) were two of the seven outposts that were strong enough to withstand attack. People must have looked in. They had to have shelter.

"Here" he indicated dark outlines on the ground—"we see that the main house was enlarged, almost doubled, but without any stone or brick foundation. Why, when such pains were taken with the foundations of the original dwelling, would they tack on other rooms?"

"I think it must have been because they needed to provide shelter, fast, for the refugees."

This game of puzzling out why the people at Flowerdew did things will keep the William and Mary team busy for years. The anthropologists will have the money they need to complete the studies because the project is being underwritten by a foundation called Southside Historical Sites, Inc.

The founders are Mr. and Mrs. David A. Harrison III, owners of Flowerdew Hundred. They not only have given the diggers carte blanche to destroy their cornfield, but are paying them to do it.

"I forget sometimes that this place doesn't belong to me," Mr. Gregory said. "David Harrison says it doesn't belong to him, either. It belongs to the people of Virginia and America."

Eventually there may be a reconstruction of the settlement, open to the public. Authentic recreation of the site is possible because very soon after it was built the settlement moved and the early foundations have remained intact for 350 years.

"I don't think they were driven out of here by Indians," Mr. Gregory said. "It probably was the flooding you get there from high water—we've had to pump it out five times—or maybe these damn mosquitoes from the swamp."

## PEOPLE: Of Power Lines, Javelins, Parachutes

Zap, Schoolgirl athlete Anne Goosies, 17, of Cumbernauld, Scotland, took her javelin into an open field and cut loose with a practice throw. The javelin cut a power line, transformers exploded and a housing development was blacked out for two hours. "It was all a bit embarrassing," she said, "but the Electricity Board people didn't seem to mind. They saw the funny side of it."

Australian parachutist Bernard Todd, 20, had a couple of laughs on his first jump. He was blown into electric power lines at Calloundra, near Brisbane. He bounced off one cable then fell between two others that caught his chute. Todd dropped to the ground unscathed as two of the lines broke in a shower of sparks that set dry grass afire. Firemen put out the blaze, linemen restored power to the town of Beerwah, and two hours later Todd completed his second jump without mishap.

When Darlene Bish sold her house in Indiana, Pennsylvania, seven years ago, she told the new owner, Helen Flick, to keep an eye out for a diamond ring she had lost. Last week, Mrs. Flick found the ring while gardening. It was caught in the roots of a weed she pulled.

Confidentially, gardener Arnold Andrews of Shimpling, England, reports digging up a potato from his backyard patch and finding in it a gold ring set with diamonds.

AILING. American comedian Jimmy Durante, 79, who is expected to be hospitalized for about a week in Santa Monica, California, to recover from exhaustion brought on by a busy schedule. His doctor said Durante is "doing fine" and would undergo his annual physical examination while in the hospital. Former Arkansas Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller, 60, younger brother of New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, is hospitalized in New York, undergoing tests and examinations after the removal of a cyst from his left arm in indicated signs of a malignancy.

Seven-gold-medal Olympic swimming star Mark Spitz has taped his first TV show, a skit with Bob Hope who said of Spitz, a dental student who portrays a



dentist in the sketch, "Mark his homework after the through... He knows lines but he reads them too. He's gonna learn to wait for laughs."

Actor Brian Kelly, 41, star of the TV series "Flip," and actress Anne Kamaro have obtained a marriage in Santa Monica, California, wedding date was given.

World middleweight boxing champion Carlos Monzon and wife have adopted a wee boy, members of the Mon family said in Santa Fe, Arizona. The boxer and his wife have two children of their a girl, 11, and a boy, 7.

Kekoa Kaapa, a candidate for mayor of Honolulu, might be problems getting voters to member him if he used his name: Kekahualianapauhau Nekokalan David Kaapuanawao meehameha. The first name me "the fine-leafed koa tree on the verdant cliffs of the Koo Mountains" and the last na means "the awa-cup bearer Kamchameha the great."

A Toronto couple discovered that their casket was no watertight. While they slept thieves crept off \$8,000 in cash, anti-jewelry worth more than \$30, and the casket. He was valued at \$100.

—SAMUEL JUSTIC

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